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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 843)

Name of Candidate	VARNIT NEGI		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	21647
Center	ORN	Date	08/11/16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Discuss the need for adhering to the road map for fiscal consolidation by fixing the fiscal deficit. Has the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 served the purpose for which it was envisaged?

राजकोषीय घाटा के निर्धारण के माध्यम से राजकोषीय समेकन (कंसोलिडेशन) के लिए एक रोड मैप का पालन करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व एवं बजट प्रबंधन (एफ.आर.बी.एम) अधिनियम, 2003 ने अपनी परिकल्पना के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है?

India is a mixed economy where economic health of the country is monitored and regulated by the government but allows the free and liberal policies for the private sector.

Fiscal consolidation basically means to reduce budget deficit, mainly fiscal deficit and Revenue deficit.

Need for fiscal consolidation:

1) To maintaing good economic health.
2) To maintain a balance between welfare and development.
3) Contained CAD will ensure better ratings and higher investments.
4) To allow government to limit the illeffects of recession.
5) To avoid crowding out of private sector

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FRBM Act 2003 partially failed to realize the goal of fiscal consolidation because—

1) Due to recession during 2007–2009 government was forced to fail the CAD aim. In order to boost investment government restored to higher spending.

2) Repeated failure to attain the yearly FRBM targets.

3) Postponement of targets year after year to allow populist policies in the wake of election.

FRBM envisaged 3% fiscal deficit and 0% revenue deficit in 2009.

FD is at 3.9% even in 2016-17.
RD is also far from 0% today.

But, FRBM has been successful in reducing the FD and RD from 6% and 3% in 2003 respectively

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2. Public investment in railways has a multiplier effect for the larger economy. Elaborate. What factors have held back the railways despite having a separate budget and considerable resources? In this context, enumerate the relevant recommendations of Bibek Debroy committee?

रेलवे में किए गए सार्वजनिक निवेश का, वृहद् अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए गुणक (मल्टीप्लायर) प्रभाव होता है। विस्तार पूर्वक बताईए। अलग बजट और यथेष्ट संसाधनों के बावजूद कौन से कारकों ने रेलवे को पीछे रखा है? इस संदर्भ में, बिबेक देबरॉय समिति की प्रासंगिक अनुशंसाएं बताईए?

Multiplier effect of Railway investment—

- Railway serves all sectors — services, manufacturing, agriculture, construction etc
- Any investment in railways would mean better and cheap and efficient communication logistics for other sectors too.
- Production cost will be reduced and hence consumers will also benefit.
- Improved production and economic activity will lead to better revenues of government.

Factors that held back railways—

- Populist policies of political executive.
- Unsound economic decisions.
- Unjustified fairs and new projects based on political agenda instead of economic rationale.

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- Lethargy in administration.
- Trade unionism
- Nepotism and widespread corruption.
- Subsidization of sub-urban railways and passenger freight.

Recommendation of Bibek Debroy committee—

1. Merge Railway budget with the annual budget of government.
2. Reduce politicization of economic decisions
3. Independent Railway fair Regulatory authority to fix passenger and freight fairs.
4. Privatization of some services of railways.
5. Involvement of private sector through PPP.

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3. "There is a myth that small firms create the most jobs in an economy. The fact is that small firms that grow big create the jobs". In context of the Indian economy what are the factors that prevent firms that start small from growing bigger. What progress has India made in this respect and what other measures are required?

"ऐसा मिथक है कि किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में छोटी फर्में सर्वाधिक रोजगार पैदा करती हैं। जबकि तथ्य यह है कि वही छोटी फर्में जो बड़ी फर्मों के रूप में विकसित होती हैं, रोजगार पैदा करती हैं"। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के संदर्भ में, छोटी फर्मों को बड़ी फर्मों के रूप में विकसित होने से रोकने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में भारत ने क्या प्रगति की है और कौन-से अन्य उपाय आवश्यक हैं?

India has 90% of labour workforce working in un-organized sector. Majority of these are small firms with less than 10 employees.

Factors that prevent small firms from growing —

1) Government policies —

— Advantage of being in MSME sector
— Avoid giving facilities to employees
  — pension, EPF, health care, minimum wage
— Stringent labour laws.
— Tax benefit
— Low cost electricity etc

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2) Economic reasons :

- Lack of resources - such as land for extension
- Lack of ready credit.
- Lack of will at the part of owner.
- Lack of tax incentive.
- Lack of skilled labour and available check technology

Progress made :

1. Skill development - Skill India programme, standardization and industry sector specific training and certification
2. IPR and technology - New policy announced for affordable and incentivizing patent regime
3. FDI reforms to boost investment.
4. MUDRA, SIDBI, NABARD to boost credit availability
5. Funds - EDF, TADF, TDF, NIIF etc. Stand-up and Start up India.

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4. Enumerate the reasons why problem of NPAs is more pronounced in the public sector banks as compared to the private sector. Discuss the implications of having high NPAs in an economy. Also list the measures which the government has taken in order to address them.

निजी क्षेत्र की तुलना में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों में एन.पी.ए. की समस्या अधिक गंभीर होने के कारण बताएं। किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में उच्च एन.पी.ए. के निहितार्थ पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या से निपटने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Reasons for pronounced NPA problem in public sector banks —

1) Effective control at the hands of political executive
— Appointment to board level
— Promotions at higher level
— RBI control over banks.
— Answerability to political bosses.
— Incentivization for allegience

2) Attitude of pushing the problems on other court has led to non-acknowledgement of NPA problems

3) Short tenure of executive head — less incentivized to deliver.

4) Populist and sussiglization of policies of banks.

5) Stalled projects funded by these banks

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Implication of NPA :

1) Bad balance sheets
2) Reduction in availability of credit.
3) Reduction in investment
4) Bad credit ratings of economy
5) Non transfer of reduced interest rates to consumers.
6) All these can lead to sustained recession and lack of trust.

Measures taken by government –

1) Schemes such as S4A and 5:25 to boost investment and reclassify stressed assets.
2) 100% FDI automatic route in Asset reconstruction companies. (ARC)
3) Unlocking credit to banks
5) Mission Indhradhanush to tackle NPA
6) UDAY scheme to restructure Discom loans.
7) Forcing banks to acknowledge the problem.

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5. Mention the salient features of the Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) proposed by the government to reinvigorate private investment in infrastructure sector. How is it an improvement over the EPC model?

अवसंरचना क्षेत्र में निजी निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित हाइब्रिड एन्युटी मॉडल (एच.ए.एम.) की मुख्य विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। कैसे यह ई.पी.सी. मॉडल से बेहतर सुधार(इम्प्रूवमेंट) है?

Hybrid Annuity model (HAM) is an investment model under PPP. Following are the features —

1) Government will invest upto 40% in the project.
2) Rest 60% to be financed by private sector.
3) After completion of project, it will be handed over to government.
4) Government will run the project and maintain it.
5) Government will pay fixed revenue or annuity to the private entity for next 10-15 years.

As compared to EPC model, HAM has following benefits —

1) In EPC government had no role to play in pre-commissioning.

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While in HAM govt will fund 40%.

2) In EPC, delays were due to difficulty in clearances and land acquisition. Since, government itself will invest 40% it will ensure speedy clearances.

3) Pre and post commissioning risk will be borne by government in HAM.

4) In HAM, private player is ensured fixed annuity irrespective of profitability of project.

5) HAM model is psychologically and economically sound for private players.

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6. Even within the multilateral format of WTO the FTA route has served India well. Comment. How can India effectively deal with the challenges posed by the new mega regional agreements such as TPP?

यहां तक कि डब्लू.टी.ओ. के बहुपक्षीय प्रारूप (multilateral format) के अंतर्गत भी भारत को एफ.टी.ए. मार्ग (FTA route) का अच्छा साथ मिला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत टी.पी.पी. जैसे नये मेगा क्षेत्रीय समझौतों द्वारा प्रस्तुत चुनौतियों से किस प्रकार प्रभावी ढंग से निपट सकता है?

India is a member of WTO since inception. WTO although a multilateral organizational setup allows its members to have a FTA regime with other members.

India has FTA regimes with many countries of West and South Asia. These FTA although bilateral and regional have served heavily to Indian trade interests. Except for China, India enjoys healthy positive BOT with other countries. It has helped India grow at a high pace of 7% even during recession.

India can deal with the new challenges posed by mega regional agreements such as TPP etc by following measures –

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1) Make in India — to boost manufacturing and export. capital as well as finished goods

2) Skill development — to supplement Make in India and digital India.

3) Become a regional player in South Asia.

4) Service the other economies in IT.

6) FTA with major players such as ASEAN, SAARC, US and EU.

7) RCEP can open door to TPP for Indian countries.

8) Better innovation and IPR regime

9) Defend and grow sectors such as — IT, Agriculture, BPO, Generic medecines.

10) Improved quality and standardization of exports.

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7. Cashless economy is a global trend now. What are the challenges of achieving a cashless economy in the case of India? How can these challenges be overcome?

नकदीरहित (कैशलेस) अर्थव्यवस्था अब वैश्विक प्रवृत्ति बन गई है। भारत के प्रकरण में नकदीरहित अर्थव्यवस्था प्राप्त करने के समक्ष उत्पन्न होने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Challenges in ~~the~~ cashless economy in India—

1) Inadequate financial inclusion
- Lack of banking infrastructure in rural areas
- Lack of mobile and data penetration
- Lack of acceptance and awareness

2) Inadequate education — low literacy hampers operability of cashless economy.

3) Technology
- Unreliable Internet infrastructure
- Link failures.
- Low penetration of wired internet.

4) Threats
- Inadequate cyber security.
- Black money circulation.
- Tax avoidance attitude of traders.

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Suggestions to overcome these challenges –

1) Financial inclusion – Jan Dhan Yojna has to be sustained with adequate measures to enhance Banking infrastructure and ATMs in rural areas.

2) Mobile and internet penetration – UPI can be an important tool for financial inclusion if 100% mobile and internet penetration is achieved.

3) Literacy will enhance acceptability.

4) Reliable and unhindered Internet.

5) Trust worthy cyber security

6) Change in attitude of people.

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8. Abysmal level of formally skilled workers in Indian economy, as indicated by the Labour Bureau Report 2014, is a cause of concern. What are the factors responsible for such a scenario? Also, examine the measures taken by the government in recent years to address the relevant concerns.

श्रम ब्यूरो रिपोर्ट 2014 द्वारा यथा इंगित, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में औपचारिक रूप से कुशल श्रमिकों का अति निम्न (Abysmal) स्तर, चिंता का कारण है। ऐसे परिदृश्य के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक कौन-से हैं? साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं को दूर करने हेतु हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Technology has always changed the requirements of skills and those who fail to keep a pace with it loose jobs —

Factors responsible for abysmal level of skilled workers —

1) New technology developments render old skills redundant for employability

2) Growing workforce makes skills competitive

3) Old skills have become unremunerative.

4) Although skilled but uncertified leads to lower employability.

5) Changing demand and supply mechanism

6) Automation of assembly line

7) Factory made goods better than hand made or cottage made thus lower value.

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Measures taken by government—

1) Skill India

— Standardization — NSSF
— Industry involvement in all processes
— Ensuring employability.
— Certification
— Targeted approach

2) MoU with UK for standardization of skill requirement — will ensure acceptance in GCC countries.

3) Schemes of Apprentisip such as USTAAD, SURYA MITRA.

~~Contexts~~:

5) Regular assessment and reform in the standards and syllabus of the skill development course to meet industry requirements.

6) Adequate monitoring of progress and concerns.

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9. In the 10 years of its existence MGNREGA has won laurels as well as attracted criticism. Comment. What changes are required for the scheme to be relevant in the current scenario.

अपने अस्तित्व के 10 वर्षों में मनरेगा ने ख्याति अर्जन के साथ ही आलोचनाएं भी झेली है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। वर्तमान परिदृश्य में योजना को प्रासंगिक बनाने के लिए कौन से परिवर्तनों की आवश्यकता है?

MGNREGA was enacted into a law in 2005. with an aim to guarantee employment of 100 days to poor and bring them out of poverty. It also aimed to build worthy assets for rural development

Benefits.

1) Ensured 100 day minimum wage to poor BPL families.
2) Reduced poverty substantially
3) Cyclic migration in off season by tribal communities was reduced.
4) Tangible assets such as roads, farm ponds, deepening of ponds, nallas and other farm and water management activities.
5) Other benefits of schemes of NFSA PDS etc could be better implemented due to reduction in migration
6) Ensured higher education enrollment and attendence due to reduction in migration

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Criticism :

1) Exclusion and inclusion errors while identifying beneficiaries
2) Delays in payments of wages lead to erosion of trust and enrollment.
3) Assets made were not substantial and were destroyed in one monsoon season.
4) 29.2% people still below poverty line.
5) Promised minimum wages were not paid fully.
6) Wide spread leakage and corruption
7) Inadequate funds transferred and allocated by Centre.
8) Inadequate monitoring of projects.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Power sector reforms, crucial as they are, have remained elusive. Discuss the reasons for their failure. How far can the UDAY scheme address the issues concerning DISCOMS and improve the entire power sector value chain?

बिजली क्षेत्र में सुधार अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण होने के बावजूद दुष्प्राप्य बने हुए हैं। इनकी विफलता के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। उदय (UDAY) योजना डिस्कॉम (DISCOMS) से संबंधित समस्याओं को किस सीमा तक समाधान कर सकती है और समस्त विद्युत क्षेत्रक मूल्य श्रृंखला(power sector value chain) में कैसे सुधार ला सकती है?

Electricity is the life line of the Economy. But power sector reforms have remained elusive because —

1) High Transmission and Distribution losses.
2) Politicization of administration and policies
3) Inadequate private sector involvements
4) Theft and stealing of power
5) Unfair price fixing.
6) Lethargy and nepotism in officials
7) 'One solution fits all' reform strategy.

UDAY scheme can address these problems by—

1) Debt ridden Discoms will have more money to invest in better and clean technology.
2) Reduce Transmission and Distribution losses (Presently 25%)

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3) Will encourage private investment and involvement if discom business can be made profitable.

4) Allow banks to restore credit availability to the discoms.

But, resolving economical aspect of the Discom problem is one aspect only and other aspects such as political intervention, non-payment of dues, theft and stealing, unfair fair fixation and subsidization ~~only~~ need to be addressed in totality to ensure overall reform in power sector value chain. PPP and private involvement has to be the key reform in Power Sector.

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11. Market volatility and vulnerability to weather are the major issues facing Indian agriculture. Elaborate. In this regard, critically examine the importance of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana vis-a-vis earlier insurance schemes in addressing the problems of Indian agriculture.

बाजार की अस्थिरता और मौसम के प्रति सुभेद्यता (vulnerability to weather) भारतीय कृषि के समक्ष बड़ी समस्याएं हैं। वर्णन कीजिए। इस संबंध में भारतीय कृषि की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के संदर्भ में पूर्व की बीमा योजनाओं की तुलना में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के महत्व का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

India is an agriculture economy. With 17% of GDP and 57% employability agriculture serves the economy as a backbone. But, there are many impedim-ents —

1) Market volatility — Prices of pulses, onions, potatoes have surged and reduced and thus, farmers are moving towards rice and wheat to be safe from market fluctuations.

2) Weather — 80% of agricultural activity is rainfed and depends on monsoons for rain. Thus, El-Nino and allied changes in monsoon pattern destroys the agricultural activity. Last 2 years, India saw a sustained dry period with deficit rainfall in monsoon season.

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Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna:

1) Uniformity in premium — 1.5% Kharif and 2% for Rabi and 5% for Horticulture. This will ensure better coverage.

2) Seasonal variations — hailstorms and cloud burst also covered in insurance.

3) Post harvest activities are also covered in the new scheme.

4) Farm-level monitoring to ensure better benefit delivery.

5) Technology aided delivery of services will ensure free and fair benefits and also check corruption.

But, it has following limitations —

1) Majority of cultivators are tenants without adequate documentation and thus out of the purview of PMFBY.

2) Animal and other sources of farm destruction are not adequately covered

3) Coverage and awareness is still a retardant.

4) Administrative reasons have not been addressed.

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12. The Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) is a step forward from the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). Compare the two policies and elaborate how HELP can encourage investment in the hydrocarbon sector as well as curtail India's export dependence?

हाइड्रोकार्बन एक्सप्लोरेशन (अन्वेषण) लाइसेंसिंग पॉलिसी (नीति) [HELP], न्यू एक्सप्लोरेशन लाइसेंसिंग पॉलिसी (NELP) से एक कदम आगे है। दोनों नीतियों की तुलना कीजिए और वर्णन कीजिए कि हाइड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने के साथ ही आयात पर भारत की निर्भरता कम करने में HELP किस प्रकार सहायता प्रदान सकता है?

HELP	NELP
• Uniform and single licence for all Hydro-carbons.	• Different licence required for different HCs
• Period of exploration has been standardized (10-12 Years	• Non uniform period of exploration
• Revenue based profit sharing	• Profit based sharing of benefits.

India's BOT is negative primarily due to huge imports of Oil and Gas and Coal. HELP can curtail import dependence by

1) Due to uniform, single licence, private players incentivized.

2) Reduced corruption and red tapism due to reduced requirement of monitoring

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3) Liberal exploration regime to allow private players to moreover.

4) Reduced chances of conflict over profit sharing due to new Revenue based profit sharing.

5) More autonomy to private players in their operations.

6) Better trust buildup.

7) India will be able to realize more of its vast oil and gas reserves in Bay of Bengal and Gulf of Kutch.

Thus, India's dependence on oil and gas imports will reduce substantially once oil and gas production picks up.

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13. Although equal land ownership rights are essential for the economic empowerment of women, these rights are often overlooked. Discuss. What steps have been taken by the government to ensure land rights for women?

यद्यपि समान भूमि स्वामित्व अधिकार महिलाओं के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए आवश्यक हैं परन्तु इन अधिकारों की प्रायः अनदेखी की जाती रही है। चर्चा कीजिए। महिलाओं के लिए भूमि अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

India once an egalitarian civilization in Early Vedic Period, disoriented its attitude towards women in later centuries. Property and ownership rights were curtailed overlooking 'Manusmriti' which propagates 'Shi-Dhora' philosophy.

Empowerment of Women has many dimensions — political, social and economic. Thus, empowerment of women is impossible without economic reforms.

Generally economic empowerment is taken to be only focused on employability of the women. Once earning power is generated property and ownership rights cannot be ignored and property rights with women will also mean better treatment of women in society.

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Steps taken by government —

1) All land and housing schemes such as Indira Gandhi Awas Yojna have registered the property in the name of women.

2) FRA, 2006 — Titles to be given jointly in the name of husband and wife.

3) HUF and tax benifits associated with it.

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14. Micro irrigation methods would not only lead to increased productivity but also conservation of water. Enumerating the different methods of micro irrigation, identify the bottlenecks in their implementation and benefits that can acrue once they are implemented.

सूक्ष्म सिंचाई पद्धतियों मे न केवल उत्पादकता बढ़ेगी बल्कि जल संरक्षण भी होगा। सूक्ष्म सिंचाई की विभिन्न पद्धतियों को गिनाते हुए उनके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली बाधाओं एवं उनके कार्यान्वयन से प्राप्त हो सकने वाले लाभों की पहचान कीजिए।

Different methods of micro-irrigation are —

1) Sprinkler irrigation — intermittent sprinkler to spray water and avoid water logging

2) Drip irrigation — It can achieve 70-90% reduction in water requirement. It directly irrigates the root and soil near the roots.

Bottlenecks in their implementation —

1. Small farm size — 0.59 Ha/household on an average.
2. Drip irrigation cannot be used for all crops.
3. They reduces ~~the~~ the ability to use mecanized tools for harvest.
4. High cost investment initially.

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5. High tenancy and hence low regard for land
6. Low credit availability

Benefits of micro irrigation:

1. Reduction in use of water
2. Reduction in water loss to seepage and evaporation
3. Reduced requirement of fertilizer and pesticides.
4. Ground Water pollution is reduced
5. Enhanced productability
6. Cost of production reduces over time
7. No water logging
8. Reduced soil erosion

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15. It has been argued that the Nutrient based subsidy (NBS) scheme launched in 2010 has created more problems than it intended to solve. Examine. What measures are required to address concerns arising out of the fertilizer subsidy policy in India?

ऐसी दलीलें दी जाती रही हैं कि वर्ष 2010 में आरंभ की गई पोषक तत्व आधारित सब्सिडी (एन.बी.एस.) योजना ने समस्याओं के समाधान के बजाए कहीं अधिक समस्यायें उत्पन्न की हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए। भारत में उर्वरक सब्सिडी नीति से उत्पन्न चिन्ताओं का समाधान करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Nutrient Based Subsidy was launched in 2010 for P & K fertilizers. It was envisaged to enhance P & K fertilizer production and thus reduce N-fertilizer usage. But it did not achieve the aim because —

1. Misuse of government subsidy over time by the fertilizer manufacturers reduced trust.
2. Price of P & K fertilizers were artificially fixed to ensure maximum profit to manufacturers
3. High subsidy demands led to cancellation of licenses and subsidies of few industries leading to shortages of fertilizer.
4. Urea was kept outside and this

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led to a differential treatment between the N and P-K fertilizers.

5) Urea based fertilizer become much cheap and consumption increased over time.

6) It led to even more distorted nutrient ratio of 50:8:1 in some places. (N:P:K)

7) Dis brunt and disincentivization led to closure of many production units

Measures required to remedy it are—

1. Uniform subsidy regime for all nutrients.
2. Awareness among farmers about soil health.
3. Farm wise issuance of soil Health Card.
4. Reduce regulative and administrative control of government.
5. Market based price regulation

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16. The success of "Operation Flood" proves that thoughtful intervention in the livestock sector has the potential of acting as a growth engine for the agriculture sector and rural economy. In light of this, examine the potential of the livestock sector and the challenges it faces. Also enumerate the steps taken by the government in recent years to leverage the potential of this sector.

"ऑपरेशन फ्लड" की सफलता से सिद्ध होता है कि पशुधन क्षेत्रक (लाइवस्टॉक सेक्टर) के लिए उठाए जाने वाले विचारशील कदमों में कृषि क्षेत्र एवं ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था हेतु विकास इंजन के रूप में कार्य करने की क्षमता है। इस तथ्य के आलोक में, पशुधन क्षेत्रक की क्षमताओं एवं उसके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, सरकार द्वारा हाल के वर्षों में इस क्षेत्रक की क्षमता का लाभ प्राप्त करने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों को गिनाइए।

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17. What are the twin objectives of government food procurement policy in India? Discuss the instruments of this policy. Do you think there is an urgent need for rationalization of MSP policy in India?

भारत में सरकारी खाद्य खरीद (अधिप्राप्ति) नीति के दोहरे उद्देश्य क्या हैं? इस नीति के साधनों पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप यह मानते हैं कि भारत में न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (एम.एस.पी.) नीति को तत्काल युक्तिसंगत बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Twin objectives of government food procurement policy in India —

1. Ensure fair, non-volatile and remunerative prices for farmers.
2. Ensure food security under NFSA for 60% of the population at fair and reasonable prices

Instruments of this policy are :

1. Procurement : This is to be done at Minimum Support Price (MSP) by various state agencies and FCI.
2. Storage : This will be done by the FCI in its godowns.
3. Disbursements : This will be done by PDS system by various state agencies at free or subsidized prices.

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MSP has following impacts —

① It incentivizes the crop productions

② It ensures fair-remunerative price

③ It determines market pricing of the crop to some extent.

④ Over stocking can lead to shortage of crop in market and hence increase market prices.

Hence, rationalization of MSP is needed to make —

① Crop diversification — pulses etc

② Disincentivize water guzzling crops in dry areas.

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18. Discuss the potential of Food Processing Industry with regards to employment generation in India. What are the key impediments which need to be overcome before the sector can become internationally competitive and achieve high growth?

भारत में रोजगार सृजन करने के संबंध में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग की संभावनाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। वे प्रमुख बाधाएँ कौन-सी हैं जिन्हें इस क्षेत्रक को अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाने एवं उच्च विकास प्राप्त करने हेतु दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Potential of food Processing Industry

(1) It involves mainly mannual labour in India in all major processes.

(2) The amount and volume of agricultural production is huge and thus requires huge manpower to handle it.

(3) Food processing industry is located mainly in rural areas and thus can serve the rural employment needs

Key impediments —

(1) Too much reliability on manpower

(2) High losses during transportation and storage

(3) Lack of credit for new technology for cold — storages.

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(4) Lack of mechanisms to ensure Temperature and moisture standards

(5) Lack of government measures to ensure better standards.

(6) Better packaging to make them marketable

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19. Mixed farming for the resource poor farmer is mostly a poverty induced option. Comment. What role can the government play to help farmers realise the potential from mixed farming.

संसाधनहीन निर्धन किसानों के लिए मिश्रित कृषि मुख्य रूप से निर्धनता प्रेरित विकल्प है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। मिश्रित कृषि की संभावनाओं को साकार करने हेतु, सरकार किसानों का सहयोग करने में क्या भूमिका निभा सकती है ?

Mixed farming is a mode of farming where a farmer produces agri product mainly at subsistence level by utilizing local available manure and tools from their pets. Mixed cropping may also be done with in Mixed farming

Generally poverty laden farmer does it —

1. Due to lack of resources
2. Poor awareness and education
3. Manure and compost is easily available for free from animals while fertilizer is costly
4. Lack of institutionalized credit.

Role played by government to realize potential of mixed farming —

1. Create awareness about options available

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2) Credit availability should be ensured
3) Administration and scientific support to the farmer
4) Soil Health Card, Kisan Vigyan Kendra
5) Organize SHG and Cooperatives for poultry produce. Eg AMUL
6) Involve NGO in creating awareness
7) Ensure irrigation to the farm
8) DBT for farm subsidies to help poor farmers

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20. What do you understand by cropping pattern? What are the factors that influence the cropping pattern in India? Is there a need to change the cropping pattern in the country keeping the agro-ecological concerns in mind?

फसल प्रतिरूप (क्रॉपिंग पैटर्न) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में फसल प्रतिरूप को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक कौन से हैं? कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी चिंताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या देश में फसल प्रतिरूप को परिवर्तित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Cropping pattern is the sequence of crops cultivated in the given piece of land season after season.

Factors that influence cropping pattern

1. Monsoon / Rainfall – It decides the sowing and the nature of crop.
2. Availability of irrigation – Punjab cultivate in all seasons.
3. Temperature and Climate – Rabi, Kharif, Zaid
4. Government policies – MSP, FRP subsidies,
5. Industry location nearby Marathawada – Sugar cane

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Yes, there is a need to change the cropping pattern in India because—

1) Soil Health is depreciating due to fertilizer and pesticide usage

2) Crop diversification is needed to ensure over all nutritional requirement fulfillment

3) Depending on monsoon and single crop pattern may lead to poor or high risk situation.

4) India needs to increase the production to ensure food security to its growing population

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 844)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	21647
Center	ORN	Date	08/11/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
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17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. It has been assessed that radicalisation is a security threat to India. Explain the basis of such an assessment with examples. What are the key pillars of the counter radicalisation strategy of the government?

प्रायः यह आकलित किया जाता है कि कट्टरता (रेडिक्लाईजेशन) भारत के लिए एक सुरक्षा संबंधी खतरा है। इस तरह के आकलन के मूलाधारों की उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। कट्टरता से निपटने के लिए सरकार की रणनीति के प्रमुख आधार स्तंभ क्या हैं?

Growing tide of ISIS led radicalization has made headwinds in India too. Radicalization is the phenomenon of moulding a person's ideological and belief system on orthodox and extreme communal grounds.

It is being said that growing radicalization poses threat to security in India because ——

1) India is a multi-religious country. There is no scope of communalism to thrive in India.

2) Kerela — Under the growing funding of Wahabism ideologues and radical elements 13 youths (well educated and well to do families) joined ISIS in Syria.

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3) Kashmir – Due to Saudi led propagation of Wahabi ideology, as many as 700 mosques have been reformed into old orthodox state. Its influence can be seen as more youths agitating against Burhan Wani's death and burning down of schools.

4) Beef and communalism – dadri lynching and una riots by radical Hindu groups leading to destruction of harmony.

Counter-radicalization

1) Skill development and employment of youth

2) Education – moral and liberal values

3) Schemes of national integration – 'Nai Manzil' and Ustaad

4) Good governance

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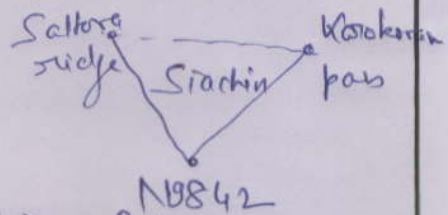
2. Arguments on Siachen issue often move around the idea of demilitarisation. Examining the key attributes of the Siachen issue explain the basis of arguments regarding its demilitarisation? Also highlight the arguments against such an idea.

सियाचिन मुद्दे पर प्रस्तुत तर्क अक्सर विसैन्यीकरण के विचार के आस-पास मंडराता रहता है। सियाचिन मुद्दे से जुड़े प्रमुख पहलुओं का परीक्षण करते हुए इसके विसैन्यीकरण संबंधी तर्कों के मूलाधारों की व्याख्या कीजिए? साथ ही इस तरह के विचार के खिलाफ दिए जाने वाले तर्कों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।



Siachin issue

It is a junction of China, Pakistan and India. The peace agreement did not delianate beyond pillar NJ9842 leaving scope for conflict.

Pakistan says it extends from NJ9842 to saltora ridge while India says same line will extend further to Karakoram Pass. As of today, India occupies it.

Demilitarization

For: ① Sub-50°C is inhabitable
② No much strategic importance because India can not use it to stage any contact
③ Heavy casualty due to climate 846 died since ~~2003~~ 1984 – 2013.

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Against: ① If India demitarizes and Pak-China joint occupation can hamper Laddakh front.

② Once lost it will be impo-ssible to regain it.

③ Better equipments can reduce casualty.

④ Symbolic importance of occupation

But, recent death of 11 soilders in an avalanche has again rekindled the debate on demilitarization. Mutual demilitarization by Pak - India is diffi-cult to achieve and lack of Trust is the main reason behind militarization

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3. Money laundering and terrorism have strong inter linkages. Illustrate. In this context, how far do the steps taken by the government confirm with the international commitments?

मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग और आतंकवाद मजबूती से एक-दुसरे से सम्बद्ध हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम किस हद तक अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धताओं की पुष्टि करते हैं ?

Money laundering and Terrorism are illustrated from following examples—

1) Mumbai Blasts : Dawood used his black money to fund 1993 mumbai blasts that led to more than 100 casualties.

2) ISIS funding : Daesh is able to sustain such a long attack on so many fronts due to ill gotten money from oil and arms sales.

Black money is used to fund various terrorist activities because this money is unaccounted, unreported and hence untracable and it helps them to evade any intelligence.

3) Saudi fund for spreading extreme

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ideology of Wahabism in Kerala and Kashmir. Zakir Naik influenced many youth into radicalization eventually leading them to join IS.

Steps taken by government:

1) India Joined FATF in 2010 to fight against money laundering.
2) Black money bill passed in both the houses.
3) Prevention of Money laundry Act 2002.
4) Revised definition of Terrorism to include economic aspects of Unlawful Activities Prevention Act 1967
5) De-radicalization by schemes such as Nai Manzil.
6) Increased surveillence and NIA monitory of Saudi funding of religious institutions in India

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4. Lorgstanding issue of insurgency in the Northeast highlights the linkage between violence, remoteness, underdevelopment and alienation. Elaborate. Also, suggest some corrective measures for a lasting resolution of the conflicts in this region.

पूर्वोत्तर में लम्बे समय से विद्यमान उग्रवाद का मुद्दा वस्तुतः हिंसा, दूरी, अल्पविकास, और अलगाव की भावना के मध्य के संबंधों पर प्रकाश डालता है। सविस्तार व्याख्या कीजिये। इसके साथ ही इस क्षेत्र में संघर्ष के एक स्थायी समाधान के लिए कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए।

Insurgency issues in North-East are multi-faceted and multi-reasoned.

For example:

Assam — Due to migration and ethnic.

Nagaland — Policy of isolation, ethnic.

Manipur — Inter-Tribal, religious, Plain vs hilly areas, Tribal vs Non tribal.

But there are certain underlying commonalities in them such as —

(1) All are violent efforts — Easily available funding and arms from an open border of Myanmar and Bangladesh

(2) Remoteness, alienation and unequitable development — Due to difficult terrain, small chiken neck available for communication with mainland, these areas

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have failed to develop at a good pace. Intra-regional isolation, alienation and economic disparity is huge. Hilly areas inhabited by tribals have not recieved there share of pie. This has resulted in segmentation and mutual friction. National integration has not been successful in making any inroads into these areas.

Corrective measures —

1) Negotiation and dialogue to counter extreme ideology.
2) Good governance to restore faith and erode support base of insurgents.
3) Equitable and holistic development of all areas.
4) Make AFSPA less extreme and more accountable
5) Cut the funding and arms base of insurgents.

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5. While on the one hand China's One Road One Belt initiative poses security concerns and challenges for India, on the other, it can help improve India's connectivity to major markets and resource supplies. Discuss.

जहाँ एक ओर चीन की 'वन बेल्ट वन रोड' पहल भारत के लिए सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताएं और चुनौतीयां खड़ा करता है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह संसाधनों की आपूर्ति और प्रमुख बाजारों तक भारत की कनेक्टिविटी (संयोजकता) को बेहतर बनाने में भी मदद कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China's initiative of linking old silk routes by new road, rail and maritime routes is called One Rodd - One belt. Ambitious OROB initiative has three main sub initiatives —

① Linking China to Europe via Russia and Central Asia by road and sea routes.

② CPEC — China Pakistan Economic Corridor. Linking Xinjiang province to Gawadar Port of China.

③ Linking china to South Asia via Nanjing - Singapore road.

Security concerns for India

CPEC linking Xinjiang province to Gawadar Port passes through POK area of Balhistan claimed by India

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Closeness to the Indian border and disputed territory raises India's security concerns.

Possible Benefits :

① Closeness of India to CPEC and Nanjing – Singapore corridor can be used by India to exploit benefit for North East regions rich in oil and Gas and develop viable market for Kashmir area.

② China – Europe road and rail link can be accessed by India via trade relations with Central Asian countries

Thus, they can be used by India to access European Market and South asian market and also serve the needs of resources to North Eastern states.

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6. NATGRID was an ambitious step involving intelligence reforms, however, it remained a non-starter. Explain. In the context of recent initiatives to revive the NATGRID and the challenges it faced previously what steps are required to make it effective?

नेटग्रिड (NATGRID) इंटेलिजेंस सुधारों से सम्बंधित एक महत्वाकांक्षी कदम था, हालांकि यह शुरू नहीं हो पाया। व्याख्या कीजिए। नेटग्रिड को पुनर्जीवित करने की हाल की पहल और पूर्व में इसके द्वारा सामना की गयी चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में, इसे प्रभावी बनाने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

NATGRID — National Intelligence Grid was envisaged by P. Chidambram in 2009 post Mumbai attacks in 2008

Main features:

1) Common platform for 11 different investigating agencies for sharing data.

2) Data related to credit usage, potential threats, intelligence could have proved to be effective in avoiding terror attacks

3) Co-ordinated and common efforts would have fostered anti-terror operations

But, it failed to take off because of following reasons —

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1) RAW and IB objected on intelligence data sharing with others.
2) No investigating agency wanted to come under others subordination
3) After initial outburst and enthusiasm government will subsequently reduced.

Recently post Pathankot attack and criticism of un-co-ordinated manner of handling terror attack, government decided to revive NATGRID and work on National Security Doctrine.

Challenges:

All previous impediments of supiority, mis-trust are still prevalent among intelligence agencies.

Steps to be taken:

1) Negotiation with all agencies.
2) Unified command centre
3) SOP should be developed.

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7. India's national security architecture faces a difficult task in detecting digital intrusion in cyberspace. What are the challenges India faces w.r.t. Digital Intrusion? How can these challenges be overcome?

भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अवसंरचना ,साइबर स्पेस में डिजिटल घुसपैठ का पता लगाने में मुश्किलों का सामना कर रही है। डिजिटल घुसपैठ के सन्दर्भ में भारत किन चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है? इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है?

India enacted National Cyber Policy in 2013. But, it failed to address many challenges mentioned below—

1) Cyber intrusion is a multi-location, multi-layered. Thus, it is difficult to trace the origin.

2) Prime source is always located out of the country. India has not acceded to Budapest Convention of UN on cyber crime. Thus, even if traced, India can do nothing.

3) Cyber crime is fast and has virtual identity and digital finger prints are removed very fast.

4) Isolation of Indian network is not possible. Hence, it is always susceptible for intrusion

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5) Cyber Security professionals can not match to the new technological variations.

These challenges can be overcomed by—

1) Unified command centre for all cyber related breaches either in NCIIP or CERT-in.
2) Regular revision of Policy and Acts.
3) Technology developments to meet pace with criminals.
4) Open source to be used as they are not hackable.
5) International co-operation
6) Local Servers and local network such as NKN.

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8. Relations with Iran hold a lot of potential for India's ambitions for West Asia and beyond, however, realising this potential also involves certain global and regional challenges. Examine.

ईरान के साथ संबंध वस्तुतः पश्चिम एशिया और उससे परे भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा के लिए संभावनाओं से परिपूर्ण हैं, तथापि इस संभावना को साकार करने के मार्ग में कुछ वैश्विक तथा क्षेत्रीय चुनौतियां भी हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Strategic importance of Iran

1) India import most of its oil and gas from Iran. Thus dependent for energy security.

2) India developed port of Chabahar in Iran and has signed a pact for SEZ in the port city. This will give India ability to easily access Central Asia and Europe

3) Iran can also help India in civil nuclear technology.

Global regional challenges

1) Afghanistan: Stability of Afghanistan is must for peace in the region and India can play a healthy role in Afghanistan only via Iran.

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2) Saudi - Iran conflict : Saudi is Sunni dominated and Iran is Shia dominated. Both want to exert dominion over arab world. India has good relations with both; maintaining it would be a challenge.

3) Iran - Israel : India has good relations with both but they have antagonistic relations

4) ISIS in Syria, Iraq : Global terrorism is a threat to all countries

5) Turkey - Although India does not have substantial trade relations with Turkey by peace of Turkey is also important ~~of~~ for the peace of the region

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9. The internal crisis in Nepal over the past few years has given concrete shape to the fears of China gaining upper hand vis-a-vis a traditionally influential India. Elaborate. What can India do to further strengthen its ties with the Himalayan nation?

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में नेपाल के आतंरिक संकट ने पारंपरिक रूप से प्रभाव रखने वाले भारत पर चीन द्वारा बढ़त लिए जाने के भय को ठोस आकार प्रदान किया है। विस्तारपूर्वक बताईए। इस हिमालयी राष्ट्र के साथ अपने संबंधों को अधिक मजबूत करने हेतु भारत और क्या कर सकता है?

Recent adoption of new constitution by Nepal government raised many issues where plain area habited by Madhesis alleged due-mal-delimitation by hilly people (minority) to retain dominance.

Madhesi areas are contagious to the Indian borders. Protests and Indian response to Constitution was taken in a negative tone by the newly elected Oli government and they alleged -

(i) Blockade by India for basic supplies.

(ii) Unnecessarily interference in internal matters of governance by India.

This led to Nepal government to talk to China to built alternative routes for trade and supplies.

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Nepal also became aware of its over-dependency on India and available China-card to arm-twist India.

China has shown interest in developing and extending the road and rail network in Nepal via Tibet. But it is quite unusual for China to open up Tibet to foreign country.

Possible alternatives for India

1) Enhance dialogue and negotiation
2) Increase aid for rebuilding assist post earth quake to garner goodwill.
3) Assure no such backing to blockade by the government.
4) Resolve to maintain and respect sovereignty of Nepal.

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10. The Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement (TPP), touted as the world's biggest trade deal to date, has danger of bending the WTO rules. In this cor text, discuss the impact TPP can have on India's foreign trade. What are the options that India has to deal with the issues arising out of the TPP?

विश्व के सबसे बड़े व्यापार समझौते के रूप में प्रचारित ट्रांस-पेसिफ़िक पार्टनरशिप (टी.पी.पी.) समझौते द्वारा डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. के नियमों को प्रभावित करने की आशंका है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य मे भारत के विदेश व्यापार पर टी.पी.पी. के संभावित प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। टी.पी.पी. से उत्पन्न मुद्दों से निपटने के लिए भारत के पास क्या विकल्प हैं?

WTO formed in 1994 is a common forum for trade and economic activities.
TTP is an envisaged Free Trade Agreement allowed under WTO rules between Pacific boundary countries and America which will trade almost half of world trade.

Over the years, WTO has significantly lost its ground over various issues such as IPR, SSM, stockholding, export subsidies etc. Doha round fcs failed to address and precipitate into a common drop acceptable to all.

Growing segmentation (G77, G4, G7 etc) have led to inconclusive Doha round of WTO.

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Interestingly during the same period US has developed new strategy to force its will on developing countries via FTA. All partner countries have to maintain strict IPR standards.

Thus, India will be forced to loose its IPR stand on compulsory licensing and evergreening or it will loose its market for generic medicines in CLMVT countries which are a part of TTP.

Options available to India

1) Accede to better IPR standards
2) SPS standards need to be adhered.
3) Enhance capability and quality of products to make them competitive.
4) RCEP with ASEAN + Six countries can be a game changer for India.

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11. Legal proceedings initiated by the Marshall Islands against India, Pakistan and Britain over nuclear weapons in the International Court of Justice highlights the issues of jurisidiction of the court. What is India's position vis-a-vis the jurisdiction of the ICJ? Also differentiate between binding and advisory pronunciations of the court with suitable examples.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (आई.सी.जे.) में मार्शल द्वीपसमूह द्वारा भारत, पाकिस्तान तथा ब्रिटेन के खिलाफ़ परमाणु हथियारों को ले कर आरम्भ की गयी कानूनी कार्यवाहियाँ वस्तुतः इस न्यायालय के क्षेत्राधिकार के मुद्दे को उजागर करती हैं। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के क्षेत्राधिकार के संदर्भ में भारत का क्या रुख है? साथ ही उचित उदहारण प्रस्तुत करते हुए न्यायालय के बाध्यकारी तथा सलाहकारी निर्णयों के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Recently, ICJ ruled out against Marshall Islands proceedy in order to implicate India Pakistan and UK over possession of nuclear weapons. But it raises serious concerns over the jurisdiction of ICJ over internal defense matters of countries.

India's position:

India strongly refuted on the point that ICJ cannot allow proceedings on the internal matters of a country just on the basis of possible threats.

International Court of Justice is a UN body and has following two

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roles to play —

(I) Issue binding pronouncement

Eg. Italy Marine case. ICJ allowed Marine to be allowed to go to Italy till the judgement is decided.

(II) Issue advisory pronouncements

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12. Even though the refugee crisis in Europe does not affect India directly, it presents an opportunity for India to showcase its commitment and capability to take greater responsibility in dealing with global issues. Comment in light of India's strengths, experience and international commitments regarding refugees.

यद्यपि, यूरोपीय शरणार्थी संकट का भारत पर कोई प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव नहीं है, लेकिन यह भारत के लिए वैश्विक मुद्दों से निपटने हेतु अधिक बड़ी ज़िम्मेदारी ग्रहण करने संबंधी प्रतिबद्धता तथा क्षमता को प्रदर्शित करने का अवसर प्रदान करता है। शरणार्थी संबंधी भारत के सामर्थ्य, अनुभव तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धताओं के आलोक में इस पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Post Arab Spring, many countries such as Libiya, Syria etc are war torn and has seen mass exodus by people trying to make an inway into Europe via sea routes. It has led to a refugee crisis where many countries have refused to accept refugees.

In dealing with such situation India has better strengths such as —

(i) India is a multi-ethnic, multi cultural country with thriving democracy.

(ii) India has in the past successfully been a peaceful refuge —

1. For Parsis during Medieval period
2. For Tibetans.
3. For Tamilians from Srilanka.

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Although India has not acceded to the UN convention on Refugees, 1961 but still India accepts refugees as per the ethos of human governance.

India is trying to talk and negotiate a deal with Bangladesh to take back its 1971 war refugees.

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13. India is endowed with an amazing variety and wealth of soft power resources. Providing examples, illustrate the utilisation of soft power in diplomatic initiatives of the recent past. What are the limitations of the soft power approach in diplomacy in case of a developing country such as India?

भारत सॉफ्ट पावर (मृदु शक्ति) संसाधनों की आश्चर्यजनक विविधता एवं बहुलता से संपन्न है। उदहारण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, हाल के कूटनीतिक पहलों में सॉफ्ट पावर के उपयोग का वर्णन कीजिए। भारत जैसे किसी विकासशील देश के लिए कूटनीति में सॉफ्ट पावर एप्रोच (मृदु शक्ति उपागम) की क्या सीमाएं हैं?

India has a rich history of civilization that continues till today. Over this period India has acquired many softpowers such as —

1) Yoga — healing exercise
2) Ayurveda — healing without side effects
3) Medical tourism
4) Intellectual ability
5) IT and BPO
6) Heritage and traditional ties
7) Most importantly Social Capital.

India has used these soft powers in various diplomatic initiatives in the past. Yoga was propagated at the UNGA. Ayurveda is a

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matter of research for medicinal benefits. Heritage and traditional ties, common culture with many nations and diplomatic ability of India.

Limitations of soft power diplomacy:

1) Limited economic capacity to propagate soft power.
2) Limited acceptance amongst various countries.
3) Developed countries can exploit India's soft power for their benefit like patenting Yoga, Bio-piracy.

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14. Highlight the features of NAVIC and bring out its significance for India. How is it different from GAGAN? Examine whether NAVIC can be a replacement of GPS for India.

नाविक (NAVIC) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा भारत के लिए इसके महत्व को उजागर कीजिए। यह गगन (GAGAN) से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या नाविक भारत के लिए जी.पी.एस. को प्रतिस्थापित कर सकता है।

NAVIC is an initiative of Department of S&T. It is an indegenous Navigation and positioning system.

ISRO has recently launched GSAT-G the seventh satellite into the space as a part of NAVIC.

Features:

1) It involves 9 satellites — 4 in geo synchronous orbit, 3 in geo stationary and 2 on standby.

2) Better positioning than GPS — 10m accuracy

3) Two services — (i) Global Positioning System for all.
(ii) Restricted Positioning System for Defense purposes

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4) Region covered – 1500 km from Indian borders.

Significance for India:

1) Indigenous and hence reliable. US during Kargil war denied India GPS facility
2) Accurate
3) Can be used for —
   - Irrigation
   - Agricultural activities
   - Business activities
   - Research and survey
4) It will cover areas ranging from 1500 km boundary of India thus cover other, South Asian countries Australia, Indian Ocean Region, Central Asian and West Asian countries.
5) Thus, it will ~~aid~~ aid regional integration of IOR and increase India's dominance in the region.

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Due to high accuracy of 10 m and reliability, NAVIC can act as replacement of GPS in India.

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15. What are Carbon Nanotubes (CNTs) and how are they an improvement over carbon fibres? Highlight the various unique properties of CNTs which makes them suitable to the manufacturing industry.

कार्बन नैनोट्यूब (सी.एन.टी.) क्या होते हैं तथा वे किस प्रकार कार्बन फाइबर से श्रेष्ठ हैं। सी.एन.टी. के उन विशिष्ट गुणधर्मों पर प्रकाश डालिए जो इसे विनिर्माण उद्योग हेतु उपयुक्त बनाते हैं।

Carbon nano tubes are cylindrical hollow pipe like nano structures made of Carbon atoms.

CNTs are light due to hallowness, strong due to flattice structural arrangement of atoms in hexagonal pattern. Thus, the are more light and stronger than carbon fibres. Here an improvement over the Carbon fibres.

Unique features of CNT are—

1) Light weight
2) Strength is higher than steel.
3) Flexible
4) Inert to major chemicals and corrosive environments.
5) Mouldable into any shape and size.

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These features can be used by the manufacturing industry for various products such as —

1) Air planes, Cars, bikes - frame to reduce weight

2) Badminton rackets etc due to strength and light weight.

Because of mouldability, mert, light and strong they can be used by almost every manufacturing industry

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16. Explain the significance of gravitational waves recently detected by LIGO. What are the objectives of the recently envisaged LIGO-India project and what benefits will India accrue from it?

हाल ही में एल.आई.जी.ओ. (लिगो) द्वारा खोजे गए गुरुत्वीय तरंगों के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। हाल ही में परिकल्पित एल.आई.जी.ओ.-इंडिया प्रोजेक्ट (लिगो-भारत परियोजना) के क्या उद्देश्य हैं, तथा भारत को इससे क्या लाभ होंगे?

Recently, LIGO detected gravitational waves from a Black hole explosion 13 billion light years ago.

Einstein envisaged it in 1949.

Significance of detection of Gravitational waves —

1. Proving Einstein's hypothesis
2. It can shed light on the evolution of universe.
3. Once proved, future research in this field can resolve many mysteries of Universe

Objectives of LIGO-India project

1. To create a world class technology laboratory in India.

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2. To promote research in basic sciences.
3. To attract youth to research and innovations
4. To create capabilities in the field of science

Benefits of LIGO-India

1. Research ecosystem
2. Youth will be attracted to science
3. Regain India leadership in science.
4. Develop research capabilities.

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17. What are the criteria employed for a pandemic to be declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) by the WHO? In the wake of recent Ebola and Zika virus outbreaks examine the efficacy of the prevalent architecture of global health governance. Also, assess India's preparedness in handling such global epidemics.

डब्ल्यू.एच.ओ. द्वारा किसी महामारी को पब्लिक हेल्थ इमरजेंसी ऑफ़ इंटरनेशनल कंसर्न (PHEIC) के रूप में घोषित करने के लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाए जाते हैं? हाल ही में इबोला तथा ज़ीका विषाणु के प्रसार के सन्दर्भ में वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन की प्रभावोत्पादकता की जाँच कीजिए। ऐसी वैश्विक महामारियों मे निपटने के लिए भारत की तैयारियों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

WHO declares an epidemic as a pandemic under Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) on the basis of following criteria —

(i) Substantial loss to human lives

(ii) Multi-country or multi-regional aspect of contamination and spread.

Recently, WHO declared Ebola and Zika as a pandemic. But, it has raised various concerns —

1. Delay in declaration and acceptance of epidemic and the state of emergency by WHO. By the time WHO declared Ebola as pandemic, already 30,000 lives were lost.

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2. WHO is mainly dominated by developed countries and thus is not purely representative.

3. Governance of WHO is not democratic and often biased in the favour of developed countries.

4. Rich pharmaceutical enjoy good level of influence in various aspects of WHO governance.

India preparedness to handle such epidemic:

1. Lack of monitoring and data collection in health sector makes it vulnerable to negligience.

2. Lack of adequate nutrition and sanitation further amplifies chances of easy contamination and spread of disease

3. Inadequate and illequipped health centres and professional

4. Over dependence of on Private sector

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5. Povery – major roadblock in access to good health care

Recent efforts by government such as Swach Bharat Abhiyan are potentially good efforts to reduce India's succeptibility to epidemics.

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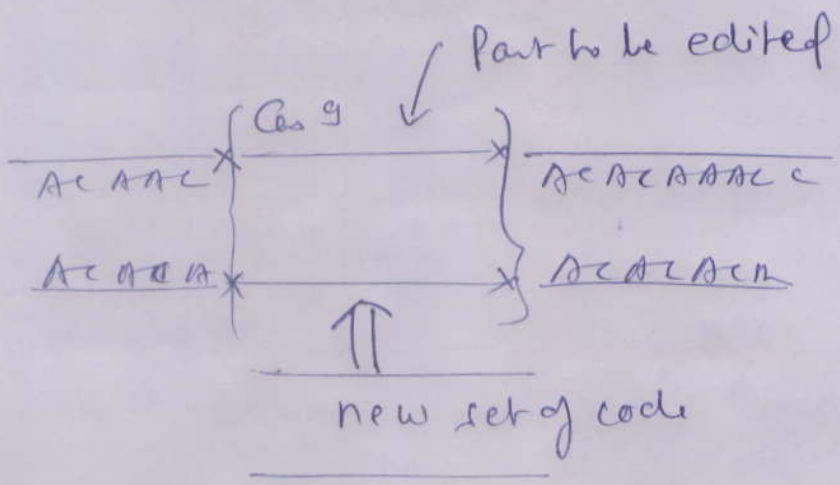
18. Give a brief explanation of CRISPR - gene editing technology. Also discuss its significance in modern biology and agriculture.

जीन एडिटिंग प्रौद्योगिकी - सी.आर.आई.एस.पी.आर. (CRISPR) की संक्षिप्त व्याख्या प्रस्तुत कीजिए। आधुनिक जीव-विज्ञान तथा कृषि में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

CRISPR- Cas9 is a new technology to edit genes. This method is called transcription. It is inspired by natural gene editing of bacteria to guard against virus.

Process involved

1. Enzyme naturally obtained is inserted into the DNA.
2. After reaching the predestined location and site, Cas9 scisors out the genes to be replaced.
3. New gene is inserted at the site.



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Significance in modern biology —

1) It can be used to edit the stem cells genes and treat cancer, parkinson and other genetic disorders.

2) It can be used in agriculture technology to modify and make GM crops

3) It can be used to make bio-pesticides and bio-fertilizers.

4) It can be used to treat many probable genetic deficiencies that may arise in future.

5) It opens a new pandora box for research in bio-technology

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19. Even though large infrastructure projects like High Speed Rail (HSR) facilitate greater technological development, they come with their own set of challenges. Examine in the context of proposed HSR projects in India. Suggest some measures on how HSR can truly be 'Made in India'.

यद्यपि हाई स्पीड रेल (एच.एस.आर.) जैसी बड़ी अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं व्यापक स्तर पर प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास में सहायता करती हैं, लेकिन उनकी भी अपनी चुनौतियां होती हैं। भारत में प्रस्तावित एच.एस.आर. परियोजनायों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में परिक्षण कीजिए। कुछ उपाए बताईये कि कैसे सही मायने में एच.एस.आर. 'मेड इन इंडिया' हो सकता है।

High Speed rails such as Vacume Tube rail, bullet trains are often regarded as best alternatives for a country like India due to its vast geographical expanse. They come with their own technological advancements but also posses numerous challenges to Indian circumstances —

1) High cost of technology acquisition

2) They require seamless availability of power which is not available in India.

3) Requirement of new tracks also demand vast land which is difficult due to its cost and probable litigation and hindrances

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4) Usually they run short distances at high speed. India has a vast geography.

5) The curves of already existent railway lines are not designed for fast curves.

6) Uneven topography also creates challenge for such high speed trains.

Suggestive measures for Make in India:

1) Technology transfer and offset clause in contracts

2) Local sourcing and buying clause in contracts.

3) Skill development

4) Research and development of HSR as per the Indian needs

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20. What do you understand by Big-data? Using SDGs as an example, discuss its role in effective implementation of public policy. Also mention challenges faced in using Big-Data and measures to overcome them.

बिग-डेटा से आप क्या समझते हैं? एस.डी.जी. को एक उदाहरण के रूप में प्रस्तुत करते हुए सार्वजनिक नीतियों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, बिग-डेटा के प्रयोग में आने वाली चुनौतियों तथा उनके समाधान के उपायों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Big data is basically an term used to identify a huge set of unorganized digital data. It may be analysed to filter and generate useful trends.
~~and~~
For example: Data in Twitter and Facebook.

Analysis of Big Data can lead to effective implementation and good public opinion oriented public policies.

Huge data sets on various social networking platforms can be used to gauge public opinion about various SDG such as female - male participation, attitude of ~~people~~ sanitation measures, attitude of people towards education and women empowerment.

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Once analysed these can be used by the policymakers to shift their attention to those areas where the progress is slow.

Also, the policy makers and governments can use it as a tool to promote better sanitation measures, women empowerment measures and also monitor the progress.

Challenges faced in using Big Data

1. High end technology with high set of computing
2. Costly technology
3. Skilled professional to handle the high end technology
4. Difficult to analyse.
5. Chances of mis-interpretation
6. Litigation — Right to privacy issues.

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